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livestock (chiefly sheep and goats) is raised for the production of cheese (of the Swiss type), wool, meat, and skins. Fish abound in Lake Sevan, trout predominating.

One single railroad serves the Armenian SSR, entering the republic from Georgia in the north and skirting the western and southern borders via Alaverdi, Leninakan, and Zangibazar toward Dzhul'fa in the Nakhichevan' Autonomous SSR. From Leninakan the main trunk sends a line westward into Turkey and a short spur southeast toward Artik, the volcanic tuff center. From Zangibazar a branch goes north to Yerevan, with an extension beyond the capital to the sites of the new Zanga hydroelectric plant. A good network of highways serves the mountainous sections. The chief export products are copper, synthetic rubber, building stone, cotton, cognac, wool, and leather.

The capital of the Armenian SSR is Yerevan, which was formerly known as Erivan'. It is situated on the left bank of the Zanga River, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. It is overlooked by mountains in the north and forms the center of the fertile Yerevan basin, which opens onto the Aras valley. A dense network of canals irrigates large areas of orchards and gardens around the city. Once a minor provincial town, important only for its cognac production, Yerevan has developed into an important industrial center, due mainly to the water power generated along the Zanga River. It is now host to important aluminum and synthetic rubber industries, and it produces machinery of various types, rubber tires, chemicals, leather, canned meats, textiles, tobacco products, canned fruits, and so forth.

Leninakan, the second city of Armenia, is a rail junction and industrial center near the Turkish border. It was formerly called Gumry and Aleksandropol'. Mainly cotton textiles, knitwear, beet sugar, meat, flour and other food products are produced there.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

Capital, Tbilisi (Tiflis); area, 29,400, population, 3,555,000

In the western portion of Transcaucasia the Georgian SSR is divided by the Surami range into two distinct sections: Western Georgia, with a humid, temperate climate, and Eastern Georgia, with a drier, continental type of climate. In the north, the Georgian SSR is bounded by the Greater Caucasus and in the south, by the Lesser Caucasus system.

Western Georgia, which includes the Black Sea littoral and the Rion lowland, is characterized by humid subtropical conditions; the warmest